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typical specimens. With the proposed addition it is said that it will be the largest herbarium in the country.

ZOOLOGY.

CEMIOSTOMA AGAIN—In my note *ante*, p. 489, I have stated that in the "Transactions of the London Entomological Society" Ser. 2, vol. 5, pp. 21 and 27, and in Ser. 3, vol. 2, p. 101, certainly two, and if my memory serves me aright three, species of Cemiostoma have been described from India. These references were evidently made from memory. It seems from Mr. Mann's note *ante*, p. 606, that but two species are mentioned on the pages referred to and those two are from England, not from India. Nevertheless, I am still convinced that my memory is not utterly at fault, and that species of Cemiostoma have been discovered in India, and when the opportunity again offers I will look them up. Many months had elapsed after I saw the "Trans. Lond. Ent. Soc." before my note on p. 489 was written, and probably I have confounded in my mind the above references with some other. Eastern naturalists surrounded by fine collections, libraries and every facility for study can scarcely appreciate the difficulties with which their less favored western brethren have to contend; and Mr. Mann no doubt learned whilst in Brazil that want of the means of reference to what others have done is a very different thing from "negligence."

Cemiostoma, Phyllocnistis, many species of Lithocolletis and a few other genera of Tineina have a spot *in the apical part* of the wing which I have therefore called "the apical spot." In Phyllocnistis and in Lithocolletis this spot is always *at* the apex: but in Cemiostoma it is always at the inner angle. So characteristic of each of these genera is the position of the spot in it, that when the name of the genus is given and its spot is mentioned, the student who is familiar with the genus knows at once where the spot is located; just as Mr. Mann knew at once from my description the location of the spot in *C. albella*, although he had never seen the species and although I called it, for brevity, and not through negligence, "the apical spot" instead of "the spot located at the inner angle." But if the phrase "apical spot" might have been misleading had it stood alone, it could not have been so in the description of *C. albella*, because it is connected with the statement that "*behind it at the base of the cilia* is a fuscous streak" showing that the "apical spot" was not at the extreme apex.

C. susinella, *C. coffeella* and *C. albella* are evidently very nearly allied, if they are not in fact different names for the same species. All of Mr. Mann's figures in his last plate will answer *for some specimen of albella*, especially the figure of the cocoon. The mode of pupation is the same, and I have been able to detect no differences in the larvæ. *C. albella* and *C. susinella* mine the leaves of poplars, and *albella* also mines those of willows; whether *susinella* does is not ascertained. The identity of the food plant, and the close similarity of the insects, raise a strong presumption that they are the same species. But *albella* has the tuft on the vertex as distinct as it is in *coffeella*, whilst Mr. Stainton says that *C. scitella* was (when he wrote) the only European species which has such a tuft, and if so, then *susinella* must be distinct from both *albella* and *coffeella*. But Mr. Stainton's note upon *susinella* is very brief and he does not pretend to give an accurate or detailed description of it. Besides, it has not yet been found in England, and Mr. Stainton's specimens must have come from Europe, and therefore may be a little worn, and the tuft is very easily obliterated. Mr. Stainton's brief note, then, scarcely affords sufficient data for a comparison with other species. He says that *susinella* has two fuscous streaks pointing upwards in the cilia, represented, as I infer, by the last two streaks in Mr. Mann's figure; and *susinella* and *coffeella* therefore do not differ in this respect; but in *albella* the first of these last two streaks, that immediately behind the "apical spot," is only fuscous at the costa and the remainder of it is pale golden. The outer fuscous stalk is represented in *albella* by the fuscous spot at the apex, and with the cilia expanded as in flight this spot would become a streak. In *coffeella* the spot is partly surrounded (on the sides towards the base and towards the costa) with pale golden. Mr. Stainton does not mention this golden margin, but he says that the first (golden) costal streak is continued to the anal angle (where the spot is), and if so, it must partly surround the spot. Mr. Mann represents the two golden costal streaks as not attaining the spot, and not confluent with its golden margin. My description of *albella* was drawn up from four specimens in which I failed to detect the presence of the golden margin around the spot thus differing from *coffeella* and in which the golden costal streaks did not attain the spot thus agreeing with *coffeella* and differing from *susinella.* Since the description of *albella* was written I have obtained many specimens and find a greater range of variation than I then supposed to exist. In some specimens the golden margin around the spot is only visible in some lights, in others it is distinct and wide, so as to be confluent with both golden costal streaks, and I have a specimen in which this is the case as to one wing, whilst on the other both streaks are entirely distinct from the golden margin of the spot. If the same range of variation exists in *coffeella* and *susinella* I do not see how they can be regarded as distinct species, nor wherein they differ from *albella* except that in *albella* the ciliary streak is golden, except on the costa where it is fuscous, whilst in the other two species it is said to be entirely fuscous. Possibly, however, they may differ as to the spot itself. For Mr. Stainton says that in *susinella* the spot is black with a violet ocellus, whilst in *albella*, although the color varies with every change of the light, I would not call the central part of the spot an ocellus at all, nor its color violet; but would rather consider the spot as brilliant silvery, or silvery-gray, metallic, margined distinctly with black before and behind, and but faintly or not at all above and beneath. I doubt, however, the specific difference of the specimens, and if they are distinct the difference can probably only be determined by a comparison of a large series of specimens of each.— V. T. C.

GEOLOGY.

PROBOSCIDIANS OF THE AMERICAN EOCENE. CORRECTION.— Having for the first time obtained a view of the premaxillary and maxillary bones of the *Eobasileus cornutus*, I find that the tusk which I have called an incisor is a canine.— E. D. COPE.

RETURN OF THE YALE COLLEGE EXPEDITION.—Professor Marsh and party returned on the 7th of December from the Rocky Mountains, where they have spent the last two months in geological researches. They bring back a large number of vertebrate fossils from the Cretaceous and Tertiary formations of the West, including many new and interesting mammals, birds and reptiles. Among the treasures secured during the present trip was a nearly entire skeleton of *Hesperornis regalis* Marsh, the gigantic diving bird of the Cretaceous; a second species of *Ichthyornis* (*I. celer*